

CHATUHSHASHTIKALA

(64 Ancient Indian Arts & Skills)

Have you ever heard of Chatuhshashtikala - the Great Indian Arts & Skills and their meanings ?



India, also known as Hindu Desa or Bharatha Desa is the land of God; religion, temples, sacred scripts, great sages; saints; philosophers; scientists, history, great rulers, traditions, festivals etc. incredibly rich in culture and heritage. Indian culture is unique culture.

Since yore, several civilizations have come into being and later came to an end but, Hinduism is still

flourishing; it is the oldest civilization on earth. Human excellence depends on the development of culture.

Many small civilizations were formed but were confined to small regions. Only Indian civilization and culture has spread across the world and can be called as the first world culture. That's why people from across the world will be longing to visit India to study and learn the great Indian culture.

Every school of thought is a part and parcel of Indian culture. In the words of Max Muller (German Indologist) "If I am asked which nation had been advanced in the ancient world in respect of education and culture then I would say it was India"

Art is a subdivision and essential part of culture. Since beginning of time, Arts have existed and have been used to display mans' life, struggles, tales, traditions etc. Arts are essential parts of the human experience and can be seen as a reflection of the society.

Arts and culture preserve our heritage. Nowhere in the world have we come across such a great variety of arts/skills except in India.

Concept of Chatuhshashti Kala is prevailing since pouranic days. In good olden days of ancient India (Gurukula) traditionally people were taught in one or more of the skills according to their aptitude for livelihood.

They are sixty-four (64) in number grouped together called as ChatuhshashtiKala, a classic curriculum of sacred sciences; arts; skills etc. There are several classifications and there is no unanimity. Concept remaining same their nomenclatures may differ.

Please find below a compilation of the 64 great Indian arts and skills with possible nearest interpretation.

S.No.	Art/skill	Possible interpretation
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| 1. | Ithihaasam : | Science relating to the study of epics/legends/history; |
| 2. | Aagamam : | Aagama Saastra - work that describes the methodology of temple worship; construction of temples; creation of divine idols/icons and their consecration etc.; |
| 3. | Kaavyam : | Study of Literature; |
| 4. | Alankaaram : | Text of rhetoric (vocabulary/speech/idioms) - figure of speech; |
| 5. | Naatakam : | Drama/Acting/Play; |
| 6. | Gaayakatvam : | Singing; |
| 7. | Kavitvam : | Poetry; |
| 8. | Kaamasastra : | Science/art of Sex making; |
| 9. | Durodaram : | Gambling/Dice playing; |
| 10. | Desabhasha (Lipijnaanam): | Science of language based on a study of languages of different countries; |

11. **Lipikarma**: Knowledge of different languages and scripts;
12. **Vaachakam**: Art of speaking/speech;
13. **Avadhaanam**: A literary performance - Capability to perform multiple tasks simultaneously – skill of attentiveness;
14. **Swara-saastram**: Study of secrets of breathing and its techniques (subtle knowledge);
15. **Saakunam** (Sakuna saastra): Study relating to Omens & its predictions;
16. **Saamudrikam** (Samudrika Saastra): Physiognomy - Study relating to the marks on the body (palmistry; study of moles; face reading; aura reading etc.);
17. **RatnaShastram**: Gemology (Study of precious stones);
18. **RathaKausalam**: Skill/proficiency in Charioteering (riding chariots) and their management;
19. **AswaKausalam**: Skill/proficiency in Horse riding and their management;
20. **GajaKausalam**: Skill/proficiency in Elephant riding and their management;
21. **MallaSaastram**: Deals with study of different types of gymnastics, athletic activities like body building; wrestling etc.
22. **Suudakarma**: Art of cooking/preparing foods;

23. **Dohadam**: Art of Gardening – Science relating to planting and their maintenance;
24. **Gandhavaadam**: Skill in Perfumery/aromatics;
25. **Dhaatuvaadam**: Proficiency in the study of metals and their applications – Metallurgy;
26. **Khanivaadam** (Khanija): Proficiency in the study of mines/minerals;
27. **Rasavaadam**: Skill in Alchemy (medieval form of chemistry);
28. **Jalavaadam**: Art of swimming;
29. **AgniSthambhana**: Resistance to fire/ fire management;
30. **KhadgaStambhana**: Preventing progress of / resistance to sword fighting/invulnerability to swords;
31. **JalaStambhana**: Water resistance (remaining submerged under water for a long duration);
32. **VaayuStambhana**: Air resistance;
33. **VaakkStambhana**: Paralysis of speech–Controlling usage of mouth;
34. **Vasyam** (Vaseekarana): Art of bringing one under control by means of enchantment; manthra or Thanthra; subjection;
35. **Aakarshanam**: Art of attracting others;
36. **Mohanam**: Whimsical – Bewilder – Mystifying;

37. **Vidveshanam**: Skill in creating conflicts/enmity;
38. **Uchhaatanam**: Expelling by means of magic;
39. **Maaranam**: Act of killing/destroying enemies;
40. **Paadukaasiddhi**: Power of flying – ability to travel at great speed;
41. **Vaakksiddhi**: Attaining power of making prophetic predictions (spoken words) which turn out to be true;
42. **Kaalavanchana**: Ancient practice of Vedic meditation (behind the scene look at creation) Yoga of Time travel;
43. **Parakaayapravesam**: One's soul entering into another's body;
44. **Indrajalikam**: Skill in performing magic/jugglery;
45. **Anjanam**: Skill in viewing distant objects by using a magical ointment;
46. **DrushtiVanchanam**: Inner eye (vision); having perception beyond ordinary sight;
47. **SwaraVanchanam**: Mimicry/Ventriloquism;
48. **ManiManthraAushadaSiddhi** (Mani-Manthrasiddhi): (Knowledge of healing with Gems; Manthras and Medicines)
49. **Chorakarma**: Thievery/Art of catching thieves;
50. **Chitrakriya**: Painting;

51. **LohaKriya**: Knowledge of metals and its usage;
52. **Asmakriya**: Work related to stones;
53. **Daarukriya**: Carpentry/wood work;
54. **Mruttkriya**: Pottery/work in clay;
55. **Venukriya**: Knowledge of bamboo/flute making/handicrafts;
56. **Charmakriya**: Cobbling/manufacture leather goods;
57. **AmbaraKriya**: Textile manufacturing;
58. **Vaanijyam**: Knowledge of commerce & trade;
59. **Adrussyakaranam**: Art of disappearing;
60. **Doothikaranam**:
Ambassadorship/messenger/envoy;
61. **PashuPaalyam**: Animal husbandry/breeding or rearing of cattle;
62. **Aasavakarma**: Preparation of liquor/Aayurvedic liquid medicines;
63. **Krusha**: Agriculture;
64. **Praanidyutakausalam**: Skill in gambling with fighting animals;

Indian (Hindu) culture is human culture; the one that focuses on inculcating human values in a man. Culture of India refers to the way of life of the people of India. Indian culture often labeled as an amalgamation of

several cultures spans across the Indian sub-continent and has been influenced by a history that is several millions of years old.

CHATUSHASHTIKALA (Some of the Images)















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This is just a testimonial of the skill of H.H. Sri Vijayeendra Theertharu who was Chatushashtikala kovidha who made with his swahastha these divine icons exhibited on His Moola Brindavana at Kumbhakonam apart from several skills He exhibited during his life time.

Shri Vijayindraru's mastery over 64-arts!

(Shri Vijayeendra Charitamruta: Volume-62: Chapter-29)

(sangraha)

After the departure of Shri Vyasaraaru for heavenly abode and the fall of Vijayanagara kingdom, there was severe attack on Indian sanatana dharma and madhwa siddhanta from all four directions! Yavanas, who became strong after the fall of Vijayanagara kingdom, started attacking sanatana dharma, temples which are the symbols of sanatana tradition and hindus and scholars from different sects, who had become silent after facing defeat in debates during Shri Vyasaraaru's time, had become strong and were creating thick clouds of doubt related to philosophy by making several indictments on dwaita philosophy and by writing several granthas.

During such a very precarious situation, if great mahatmas like Shri Vijayindraru and Shri Vadiraraaru were not to be there, then the situation of sanatana dharma, that too that of dwaita philosophy would not have been what it is today! At one side was the challenge to re-establish the shaking divine faith and

belief of people by protecting them and temples from the atrocities of people of different faiths by exhibiting unnatural divine sport using their divine power and on the other side was the responsibility of protecting dwaita philosophy by writing grunthas as a reply to grunthas, written by people belonging to different philosophies indicting dwaita philosophy!

The fame of successfully executing such a very great and bigger responsibility assigned by Lord, goes in the name of Shri Vijayindraru and Shri Vadirajaru. During such a difficult situation, the one which came to the help of Shri Vijayindraru was 64-arts which was taught by Shri Vyasaraajaru and the mastery over them which Shri Vijayindraru had attained.

All the arts created by Lord has been divided in to 64-arts. Let us take a look at these 64-arts which Shri Vyasaraajaru imparted and Shri Vijayindraru attained mastery!

1. **Geetam** - Art of singing all types of music.
2. **Vaadyam** - Art of playing all types of musical instruments.
3. **Nrutyam** - Expertise in all types of dancing art.
4. **Aalekhyam** - Expertise in all types of drawing art.
5. **Visheshachchedyam** - Art of creating different types of tilaks.
6. **Tandulakusumabalivikaaraaha** - Art of creating different types of pictures using cloured rice grains and flowers like, mandala or rangoli.

7. **Pushpastaranam** - Art of decorating by spreading flowers beautifully.
8. **Dashanavasanaangaraagah** - Art of putting different colours to body, denture and cloth.
9. **Manibhumikaakarma** - Art of decorating using gems, jewels.
10. **Shayanarachanam** - Art of decorating beds.
11. **Udakavaadyam** - Art of playing music using Jalataranga and vessels filled with water.
12. **Udakaghaathaha** - Art of striking water.
13. **Chitraashchayogaaha** - Art of forcibly making physical and mental parts/organs inactive.
14. **Maalyagrathanavikalpaaha** - Art of creating different types of flower garlands.
15. **Shekharakapidayojanam** - Art of dressing hair in different ways.
16. **Nepathyaprayoga** - Art of putting on various types of disguising dresses.
17. **Karnapatrabangaaha** - Art of decorating ear with ornaments in different ways.
18. **Gandhayuktihi** - Art of preparing different types of perfumes using different types of perfumery items.
19. **Bhushanayojanam** - Art of decorating according to the different parts of the body.
20. **Indrajalaha(Kouchamalikashcha Yogaha)** - Art of excercising Occultism(yakshini), Mantrashakti and Siddha Rasam, knack of snake charmer, art of magic

and witchery, art of showing the absence of body parts and then, showing their presence and several such arts.

21. **Hastalaghavam** - Art of finesse, tact and skills being shown with astuteness.

22. **Vichitrashakayusha, Bhakshyavikarakriya** : Art of preparing different types of eatables and food items using different types of vegetables and other items.

23. **Paanakarasaragaasavayojanam** - Art of preparing different types of tasty beverages like Panaka, etc.

24. **Suchivaanakarmaani** - Art of embroidery, knitting and stitching, etc.

25. **Sutrakreeda** - Art of playing with rope, cutting-burning thread and bringing it to earlier state and several such arts.

26. **Veenadamarukavaadyaani** - Art of playing Tamburi, Veena, Tabala, damaru and several such instruments.

27. **Prahelikaa** - Art of solving puzzles, using sentences with hidden meaning, allegorical skills and similar such arts.

28. **Pratimaalaa** - Art of playing antyaxari and similar such arts.

29. **Durvachakayogaahaa** - Art of using words consisting of letters difficult to pronounce, for the sake of debate or fun.

30. **Pustakavaachanam** - Art of reading books as if to give soothing effect to ears by having tone and sound

suitable to all three times and by not swallowing/biting words and by keeping special tone as per shastras to suit respective feelings.

31. **Naatyakaakhaayikadarshanam** - Art of expressing drama/story through acting and expressing the gist of the story through acting only.

32. **Kaavyasamasyaapuranam** - Art of creating puzzles, in both text and poetic form and completing it as to get complete meaning and art of completing a shloka as get complete meaning, when only a word of shloka is mentioned.

33. **Pattikaavetravaanavikalpaaha** - Art of weaving basket, plates, cloth and other similar items from wicker, bamboo, vegetable fibres, etc.

34. **Takshakarmaani** - Art of carpentry and wood carving.

35. **Takshanam** - Art related to wood sculpture, making idols by wood sculpturing and preparing peetha and similar such items from wood.

36. **Vaastuvidyaa** - Art related to house construction and other building architecture.

37. **Rupyaratnaparikshaa** - Art of examining silver, gems, jewels, pearls, etc.

38. **Dhaatuvaadaha** - Art of examining stone, soil and art of finding out metals, jewels, etc.

39. **Maniraagaakaarajnanam** - Art of examining and judging the colour, family and size of different types of gems and jewels.

40. **Vrukshaayurvedayogaaha** - Art of constructing gardens and parks and preparing medicines from medicinal plants.
41. **Mesha Kukkuta Lavakayuddhavidhihi** - Art of getting fight by knowing the system between different birds like Ram, Hen, etc.
42. **Shunasharikapralaapanam** - Art of upbringing parrot, weaver bird and the likes and making them to speak and knowing the languages of all birds.
43. **Utsadane Samhavane Keshamardanecha Koushalam** - Art of stamping and throwing afar by feet, Art of massaging the body by knowing the roots of nerves, Art of combing and bedeck of hair and several such quirky arts.
44. **Aksharamushtikaakathanam** - Art of conveying confidential subjects and those collected from books through symbolic gesture of fingers without others being knowing about it. .
45. **Mlenghitavikalpaaha** - Art of using words to convey confidential matters, by interchanging letters without others knowing about it.
46. **Deshabhashavijnanam** - Art of knowing completely different languages prevailing in all countries.
47. **Pushpashakatika** - Art of preparing different types of items from flowers.
48. **Nimittajnanam** - Art of interpreting presages of Lizard, etc.

49. **Yantramaatrakaa Vijnanam** - Expertise in the science of assembly of different types of machines.
50. **Dharanamaatrakaa** - Memory power, Memorising the read shastras, expertise in Ashtavadhaana-Shataavadhaana-Sahasraavadhaana.
51. **Sampaathyam** - Art of reading legibly.
52. **Manasi** - Art of knowing invisible objects and transacting.
53. **Kaavyakriyaa** - Art of creating succulent poems.
54. **Abhidhaanakoshaha** - Complete expertise in dictionary, encyclopedia of single letters and groups of words with different meaning and all types of words.
55. **Chandojnaanam** - Complete expertise in different types of prosody.
56. **Kriyaakalpa** - Complete knowledge in all types of works to be achieved.
57. **Phalitakayogaahaa** - Art of defeating others in games like gambling, dices, etc., by fooling.
58. **Kamashastraajnaanam** - Complete knowledge in the art of love making.
59. **Vastragopanaani** - Complete knowledge about various cloth materials like cotton, silk, wool, etc. and art of protecting them from insects.
60. **Parakaayapravesaha** - Art entering another physical body.
61. **Aakarshakakridaa – Aakarshana** (art of bringing far away objects to near), Visarjana (art of keeping such

objects back in their place), game of dice, enchanting, mesmerizing, immobilizing, dislodging, severance, destruction, clandestine and several such arts.

62. **Baalakridanakaani** - Complete knowledge about children's games.

63. **Vaijayikinaam Vidyaa** - Art of defeating the opponent in all subjects and establishing victory.

64. **Vyaayasmikinaam Cha Vidyaanaam Vijnaanam** - Complete knowledge in Yoga shastra.

64 ancient arts (चौंसठ कलाएँ)

- 1) Geet vidya (गीत विद्या): art of singing
- 2) Vadya vidya (वाद्य विद्या): art of playing on musical instruments
- 3) Nritya vidya (नृत्य विद्या): art of dancing
- 4) Natya vidya (नाट्य विद्या): art of theatricals
- 5) Alekhyia vidya (आलेख्य विद्या): art of painting
- 6) Viseshakacchedya vidya (विशेषकच्छेद्य विद्या): art of painting the face and body with color
- 7) Tandula-kusuma-bali-vikara (तण्डुल-कुसुमबलिविकार): art of preparing offerings from rice and flowers
- 8) Pushpastarana (पुष्पस्तरण): art of making a covering of flowers for a bed
- 9) Dasana-vasananga-raga (दशनवसनंगराग): art of applying preparations for cleansing the teeth, cloths and painting the body
- 10) Mani-bhumika-karma (मणिभूमिका-कर्म): art of making the groundwork of jewels
- 11) Sayyan-racana (शयनरचन): art of covering the bed
- 12) Udaka-vadya (उदकवाद्य): art of playing on music in water
- 13) Udaka-ghata (उदकाघात): art of splashing with water
- 14) Citrascha-yoga (चित्राश्च योग): art of practically applying an admixture of colors
- 15) Malya-grathana-vikalpa (माल्यगंथनविकल्प): art of designing a preparation of wreaths
- 16) Sekharapida-yojana (शेखरपीडयोजन): art of practically setting the coronet on the head
- 17) Nepathya-yoga (नेपथ्यप्रयोग): art of practically dressing in the tiring room
- 18) Karnapatra-bhanga (कर्णपत्रभंग): art of decorating the tragus of the ear
- 19) Sugandha-yukti (सुगन्धयुक्ति): art of practical application of aromatics
- 20) Bhushana-yojana (भूषणयोजन): art of applying or setting ornaments
- 21) Aindra-jala (ऐन्द्रजाल): art of juggling
- 22) Kaucumara-yoga (कौचुमारयोग): art of preparing energy medicines
- 23) Hasta-laghava (हस्तलाघव): art of sleight of hand
- 24) Vicitra-sakapupa-bhakshya-vikara-kriya (विचित्राकपुष्पभक्ष्यविकार-क्रिया): art of preparing varieties of delicious food
- 25) Panaka-rasa-ragasava-yojana (पानकरस-रागासव-योजन): art of practically preparing palatable drinks and and tinging draughts with red color
- 26) Suci-vaya-karma (सूचीवान कर्म): art of needleworks and weaving
- 27) Sutra-krida (सूत्रक्रीडा): art of playing with thread
- 28) Vina-damuraka-vadya (वीणाडमरुक्कवाद्य): art of playing on lute and small drum
- 29) Prahelika (प्रेहलिका): art of making and solving riddles
- 30) Durvacaka-yoga (दुर्वचकयोग): art of practicing language difficult to be answered by others
- 31) Pustaka-vacana (पुस्तक-वाचन): art of reciting books
- 32) Natikakhyayika-darsana (नाटकाख्यायिका-दर्शन): art of enacting short plays and anecdotes
- 33) Kavya-samasya-purana (काव्य समस्यापूरण): art of solving enigmatic verses
- 34) Pattika-vetra-bana-vikalpa (पट्टिकावेत्रबानविकल्प): art of designing preparation of shield, cane and arrows
- 35) Taksha-karma (तक्षकर्म): art of spinning by spindle
- 36) Takshana (तक्षण): art of carpentry
- 37) Vastu-vidya (वास्तुविद्या): art of engineering
- 38) Dhatu-vada (धातुवाद): art of metallurgy
- 39) Raupya-ratna-pariksha (रूप्यरत्नपरीक्षा): art of testing silver and jewels
- 40) Mani-raga-jnana (मणिराग ज्ञान): art of tinging jewels
- 41) Vrikshayur-veda-yoga (वृक्षायुर्वेदयोग): art of practicing medicine or medical treatment, by herbs
- 42) Mesha-kukkuta-lavaka-yuddha-vidhi (मेषकुकुटलावकयुद्धविधि): art of knowing the mode of fighting of lambs, cocks and birds
- 43) Suka-sarika-pralapana (शुकसारिका प्रलापन): art of maintaining or knowing conversation between male and female cockatoos
- 44) Utsadana (उत्सादन): art of healing or cleaning a person with perfumes
- 45) Kesa-marjana-kausala (केशमर्दनकौशल): art of combing hair
- 46) Akshara-mushtika-kathana (अक्षरमुष्टिका कथन): art of talking with letters and fingers
- 47) Mlecchita-kutarka-vikalpa (म्लेच्छित विकल्प): art of fabricating barbarous or foreign sophistry
- 48) Desa-bhasha-jnana (देशभाषा-विज्ञान): art of knowing provincial dialects
- 49) Nirmiti-jnana (निर्मितज्ञान): art of knowing prediction by heavenly voice
- 50) Yantra-matrika (यन्त्र मातृका): art of mechanics
- 51) Dharana-matrika (धारणमातृका): art of the use of amulets
- 52) Samvacya (संवाच्य): art of conversation
- 53) Manasi kavya-kriya (मानसी काव्य-क्रिया): art of composing verse mentally
- 54) Kriya-vikalpa (क्रियाकल्प): art of designing a literary work or a medical remedy
- 55) Chalitaka-yoga (छलितक योग): art of practicing as a builder of shrines called after him
- 56) Abhidhana-kosha-cchando-jnana (अभिधानकोष-छन्दोज्ञान): art of the use of lexicography and meters
- 57) Vastu-gopana (वस्तुगोपन): art of concealment of cloths
- 58) Dyuta-visesha (द्यूतविशेष): art of knowing specific gambling
- 59) Akarsha-krida (आकर्ष-क्रीडा): art of playing with dice or magnet
- 60) Balaka-kridanaka (बालक्रीडनक): art of using children's toys
- 61) Vainayiki vidya (वैनयिकी विद्या): art of enforcing discipline
- 62) Vaijayiki vidya (वैजयिकी विद्या): art of gaining victory
- 63) Vaitaliki vidya (वैतालिकी विद्या): art of awakening master with music at dawn
- 64) Vyayama Vidya (व्यायाम विद्या): art of exercises and yoga



The great Gem of Sri Madhva philosophy, Sri Vijayindra Tirtha was an expert in 64 arts and his holiness had proved all of them not because to blow his own trumpet but to let us all know the importance of Sri Madhva shastra and to make people to believe Sastras/Vedas which makes one to attain the Salvation. Some of the few instances of his holiness miracles for ready (sangraha)...

Weaving Pithambara...

Once traditional weaver came to Kumbakonam to defeat Sri Vijayindra Swamiji in the art of weaving Pithambara. Sri Swamiji accepted the game and finished weaving a beautiful pithambara in different threads by making "Lord Sri Lakshmi Narasimha" along with Prahlada in the centre. Thus the Kashmiri weaver accepted the defeat and did namaskara to Srigalu.

Making Navaratna stones:

Once a leading gold smith Vinayak Joshi who has 30+ years of experience in making stones came to Kumbakonam to defeat Srigalu. The game was started and after 12 days of work the separate contribution of each of them were judged by experienced gold smith. It was decided that Srigalu was a clear winner by seeing his hand made red stones which contained Lord Sri Rama, Sita, Hanuman and Lakshmana. Vinayak Joshi did sasthanam namaskara and accepted his defeat. But still Sri Vijayindra Swami honoured him and respected his experience. These precious stones are

still available at Mantralaya. This shows the greatness of Srigalu in making the stones as per traditional way. **Please note** the stones are still available at Mantralaya mutt and pooja is performed even till date.

Astrology:

Srigalu once defeated famous astrologer Sharma from Kerala and defeated him at Kumbakonam in the presence of King of Thanjavur, Sivappa Naiker, Achutappa Naicker. In the toughest competition between the two (Srigalu & Sharma) the winner was our Srigalu.

Background: Sharma when arrived to Kumbakonam went to Srigalu and challenged him in the art of astrology. Srigalu happily accepted the same and it was agreed that whatever happens the next day must be recorded now itself in the palm leaf and it should be tightened and should be opened tomorrow before the presence of the people.

They both finished writing the prediction and sealed the bag. The next day, King of Thanjavur, Sivappa Naiker & Achutappa Naicker were present and they said they are gifting a village for Sri Mutt. They came to know about the challenge by the Astrologer and they decided to open the seal bag and read whatever it is written. They first read Sharma's note on leaf and came to surprise that Sharma had written about the King's gift of village to Sri Mutt. They had now opened the leaf written by Srigalu and read it loudly. Srigalu had

written that King will gift a village to Sri Mutt and also said at the time of reading a person from Sharma's village will enter and let us know that Sharma has been blessed with Baby boy. The same thing was happened and Sharma was really shocked and surprised to see the greatness of our Srigalu. The people who watched this event decided that Srigalu was a winner in this game.

Making Panchaloha Idols (Pratimas)

A sculptor by name Narasimha Rama was at Kumbakonam and requested Srigalu to accept this challenge of making idols. Sri Swamiji accepted the game. Srigalu in hours made different idols of Sri Sarangapani, Sri Rama, Hanuman, Garuda etc and defeated the traditional sculptor. **Please note** that Srigalu has made 104 idols which is available even today at Sri Mutt, Kumbakonam to your left when you enter Sri Mutt. There is a room which has all the precious idols which are made by our great Swamji.

Art of walking on the rope...

Once a rope dancer came to Kumbakonam and challenged Swamiji in the art of walking on rope. The rope dancer walked on the rope in the height of 10 feet from the Earth easily and requested Swamiji to do so. Swamiji accepted the same and asked his shishyas to tie a plantain tree fibre between the central kalasa of Gopura of Kumbheswara and Sarangapani temple. Sri Swamiji then walked between these two distantly

located temples on a fibre very easily and defeated the rope dancer. The crowd who watched this incident were happy to see the greatness of Swamiji.

Art of Magic-Tantrika:

Once a famous magician from Kerala challenged Sri Swamiji in the art of Magic. He drew seven circular lines and kept a lemon in the centre and told Sri Swamiji that it will be difficult to cross each and every line and also said he would accept the defeat if Swamiji takes the lemon from the centre.

Sri Swamiji told it is shame if he participates in this simple game and called on of his shishyas to do so. Srigalu's shishya with the blessings of Sri Swamiji started to focus on the lemon. By crossing circular line a deadly snake jumped on his shishya. Within a second Srigalu did meditation on Garuda and thus Garuda appeared and pulled the snake and flew away.

Like this several things happened and it tried to make his shishya to fall but nothing was happened because of power of Sri Swamiji. His shishya took the lemon and gave it to Magician. Sri Swamiji defeated the magician and told him not to follow such kind of silly tricks to the society.

Like this Sri Vijayindra Swamiji participated in the other arts like Vadya vidya (Playing Music instruments), Pustaka-vacana, vaijayiki vidya etc. Thus Sri Swamiji proved that he is a master of 64 arts, he did not do

just for showing his skills and get a name but did it for making people to learn Madhva shastra properly and gain the blessings of Sri Hari Vayu Gurugalu.

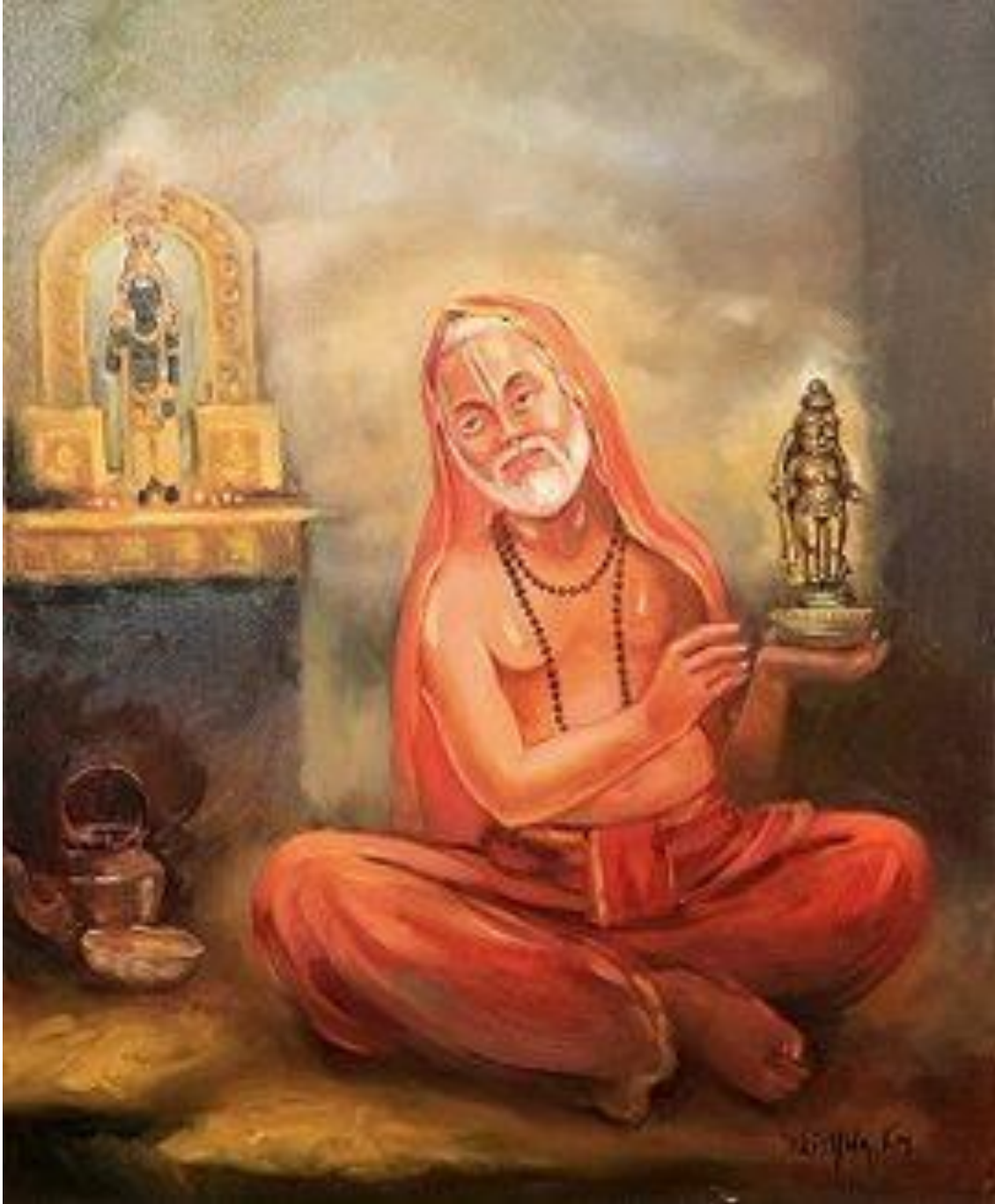
Sri Swamiji was so humble and used to say everyone that whatever art he did it before everyone was because of blessings of his guru Sri Vyasaraja Tirtha and importantly Hari Vayugalu.

Let us do smarane of this great Mahan and invoke his blessings.

Did U know? Sri GuruRaayaru (Mantralaya Guru Saarvabhoma Sri Raghavendra Swamy) was a Chatushashtikala kovida. He had mastery in several arts and one such is evident in Sri Venkateswara temple at Mantralayam where, the icon of Lord Srinivasa was sculpted & installed by Sri RaAyaru with his own hands.

During his stay at Udupi kshethra Sri GuruRaayaru made with his swahastha a Golden icon of Udupi Sri Krishna that is being worshipped even today at Mantralayam and shown during Sri Moola RaAma Devara pooja as Santhana Gopala Krishna.





www





Dedicated to H.H. Sri Vijayeendra Theertharu who was Chatuhshashtikala kovida.

Sri Krishnaarpanamasthu

nAhAm kArtA hAriH kArtA

Hari Sarvottama - Vaayu Jeevottama

Sri GuruRaajo Vijayate

